REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,413.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 3 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

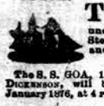
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied n Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander H. T. DICKENSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 29th January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Tuticorin	6
„ Ratnagherry	30	„ Colombo	7
„ Vingurla	30	„ Galle	8
„ Goa	30	„ Negapatam	11
„ Carwar	31	„ Cochin	14
„ Mangalore	Feb. 1	„ Cocoanada	15
„ Cannanore	2	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Tellicherry	2	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Calicut	3	„ Calingapatam	17
„ Beypore	3	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Cochin	4	„ Palmo Point	18
„ Alleppey	4	Arrives CALCUTTA	21

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which un regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontinak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucoon Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, MAO, BUSREH, and occionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Mahomerah	16
„ Kurrachee	Feb. 1	„ Fao	16
„ Muscat	6	„ Bahrein	18
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Linga	23
„ Linga	8	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Bushire	10	„ Jask	26
„ Fao	12	„ Guader	28
„ Mahomerah	12	„ Kurrachee	March. 3
Arrives BUSREH	13	Arrives BOMBAY	6
Leaves BUSREH	Feb. 16		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. CROWDER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Dutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	54	36	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

* From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

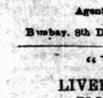
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.



THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to LIVERPOOL is reduced to.....Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, of 2,000 Tons, 200 H. P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th February 1876.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	£24	£13
To Port Said	£20 0	£13 2
To Suez	£18 0	£12 5

Children under 3 years of age, FREE: above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 13th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

VESSELS.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	H.P.	JAN. 1876.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
				FEB.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NILE	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, Capt. E. M. GILLSON, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th January 1876.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 27TH INSTANT.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. BROWN, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	„ 400
To London	„ 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 7th January 1876 Agents.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY are instructed by the Mortgagee to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 4th of February next, at 4 P.M., on the premises on account and at the risk of Soraljee Muncherjee Gormanta, the mortgagor, All that piece of LAND, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, forming the southern division of a building of two divisions built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles situate and being at No. 50, in Girgaum Road (called also Breach Candy Road and Pallow Road), in the Bhoosehwer Sub-District, containing about ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY FOUR-NINTHS of square yards, and bounded on the East by the said Girgaum Road, on the West by property formerly belonging to Sucaram Weljee, Kesaow Madowsett and Trimbuck Wiswanathjee, and now belonging to their representatives, on the North by the northern division of the said house, being No. 51, in the said Girgaum Road, and belonging to Sorabjee Rustomjee and Khoorsedbaee his wife, and on the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 1 7.

The Property is well situated in a crowded business locality, and is always sure to command good tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co. and to

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY, Solicitors.

Bombay, 25th January 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

A quite new small light palanquin office shigram, with lamps.
A very handsome new buggy light with lamp.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first rate tonga with moveable top, lamps, pole, shafts, steel bar and a set of harness in excellent order.
A second-hand four seated open carriage.
The property of a gentleman.
A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton.
A small handsome hancom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

ALSO,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.
Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.
One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.
One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 25th January 1876.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LAPELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Gearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD,

QUEBEC TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E LONDON, June 1875.—The late Firm of YARROW & HEDLEY having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches see *Berwick Advertiser*, June 30th 1838; in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. ROBERT MCKENDRICK (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs C. POWIS & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and Mr. ALEXANDER HEDLEY will assist the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.

My Firm have secured the following monopolies:—

1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon, "Betteley's" Principle whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught, of water, as the propelling power is under the centre, of the bilge—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing prevented.
2. The manufacture of "Cooper and Sterne's" Patent Rotary Engines, with the privilege of making and fitting same, which may be adapted for small Pleasure Steamers at great reduction in price.
3. "Hedley's" Patent Duplex Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Hoisting Apparatus (No. 4252) whereby Boats and Launches may be speedily and safely lowered in cases of emergency at sea or for landing Mails and Passengers where large Vessels are prevented going near the shore.

ROBERT HEDLEY.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	FROM GLASGOW.	FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM BOMBAY.
EUROPA	2777	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 600	Rs. 300

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

INTENDING PASSENGERS by the ANCHOR LINE S. S. TRINACRIA, Captain R. HUTCHISON. PASSENGERS are requested to be on board by NOON, TO-MORROW, the 26th instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th January 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ESHCOL, DAY, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, without delay.

NO CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

TO BE LET, the RUGBY LODGE, at Matheran, for the coming Hot Season. For plan and list of Furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MESSRS. ANANTHANARAYENA IYER & CO., CIGAR MERCHANTS, DINDIGUL,

HAVE the pleasure to intimate to their numerous friends and the public at large that they have recently established a CIGAR MANUFACTORY at DINDIGUL, where they manufacture from superior picked tobacco, under their personal superintendence and scrutiny, the celebrated "DINDIGUL CIGARS," and they beg to assure the public that every Cigar manufactured by them will be the best of its kind.

Price Lists and Sample Cigars may be had free on application.

C. S. ANANTHANARAYENA IYER.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the Formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their Pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaibs, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

AGENTS:—
BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co., do.
BARRIE & Co., Madras.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, ESQ., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSTOM HOUSE and GODOWN CLERK —The present (em)d years of a Portuguese in the above departments are desirous to find him a similar situation and strongly recommend him. Address C.E.G., Office of this Paper.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 24TH JAN. 1876.

REUTER'S opening and closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date were delivered this morning, but the only Liverpool Cotton Market information is conveyed in the former which reports the tone in the morning as quiet but steady.

From New York we have both Friday and Saturday's messages. In both the quotation for Gold is 113, Exchange on London dlrs. 4·85½ per £ sterling and ready Mid Uplands 73 cents. per lb. On Friday "futures" April shipment were quoted at 13½ cents and on Saturday March shipment at 13½ cents. per lb. For the week ending on the 21st instant the Cotton crop figures were as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts.....	144,000	98,000	158,000
" Exports to U.K.....	64,000	50,000	76,000
" " Continent ..	21,000	19,000	38,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	2,797,000	2,399,000	2,388,000
" Exports to U.K. ...	975,000	914,000	822,000
" " Continent ...	569,000	329,000	401,000
" Stocks at the Ports.....	857,000	882,000	795,000
Saturday's Receipts	17,000	16,000	27,000

In round numbers the figures up to Saturday show an excess of receipts this season over last of 400,000 bales, so that provided the quantity for the rest of the season is the same as last, the total crop would be 4,232,000 bales. There is, however, no sign of any such rapid falling off as would warrant us in assuming last year's figures for the remainder of the season, and the present position must consequently be taken as indicating a yield of upwards of 4¼ millions of bales. Whether prices have already discounted this probability is a question, but looking to the very gloomy accounts we are now receiving by wire it would not appear that it is so accepted in Liverpool.

Reuter does not quote Saturday's Coffee market. Ceylon Cocoanut oil has apparently declined 5s. per cwt. Cochin is unchanged. Bombay Linseed is 1s. per quarter lower. Ferozepore Rapeseed is unaltered.

In Enfaced Rupee Paper the only change since Thursday last is a decline of ¼ in Fours-and-a-half. During the week Oriental and Chartered Bank Shares have advanced 10s. per share respectively. Mercantile and Hongkong are as last quoted.

The weekly return of the Bank of France gives the total amount of Coin in circulation at £67,500,000, the same as on the preceding week. Notes in circulation £100,500,000, an increase of £500,000.

Consols on Saturday were still quoted at 93⅞ : French Rentes at 105½. Bar Silver remains at 55 3/16d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 22nd instant show the following changes since the 15th instant :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O	Inc. Rs.	7,51,191
Do do Branches	Dec.	84,833
Deposits	Dec.	8,56,917
Government Securities.....	Inc.	42,377
Loans	Inc.	37,283
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	7,56,431
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	51,875
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	7,38,780

These figures show a further slight increase in the demand for money, but with a Cash Balance of nearly two crores of rupees, the movements as yet are too limited to have any effect in the aspect of the Money Market.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown a steadier feeling to-day, and although no great amount of business has been done, rates are 1/32d. to 1/16d. per rupee higher all round. There is no apparent change in the position of the market present or prospective to account for the altered tendency, and we may assume, therefore, that it is merely the natural reaction after the sudden drop of Saturday. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9d. to 1-16 per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d. 7/16 to 15-32	"
Credits. 3 "	1s. 9d 7/16	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 9d 15/32	"

On Calcutta we do not hear of anything having been done. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been active especially for Spinning and Weaving Scrip in which there is a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Bank of Bombay shares are also in strong request at a further improvement of a half per cent. Treacher and Co. limited have fallen Rs. 5 per share

For COTTON the market continues very dull at generally speaking unaltered prices, the only change quoted being a decline of Re. 1 per candy for Ginned Broach February delivery. The up country Markets continue very firm owing to limited supplies, and it is evident that a further spell of dullness will be required before rates reach their natural level. The receipts here are still small being only 4,539 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged, £2·5 is the nominal quotation for Canal steamers but a large line could probably be worked at less. By sail £2·3·9 to £2·5 may be quoted for Liverpool but there is really nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are still unchanged. We have not heard of a single transaction of any importance and prices are nominally unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
30,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	707½
80,000	250	150	10*	Bro : h Mills	18
20,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Colaba Spinning.....	700
	1,000	750	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	981½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India Aus. & China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	109
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

400	318·75	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock		162 xd
400	103·14·6	do.	Do. New 4 20 Shares.....		126
400	66·7·3	do.	Ditto		72
400	21·15·1	do.	Ditto		32
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.		1,100
818	100·9·18	do.	Do. New Shares.....		235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES*

1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....		1,150
1,250	all	150*	Alliance Spinning		2,705
2,000	all	...	Bhownugger Spg. & F. Co.		1,400
1,000	all	70*	Bombay United		1,160
1,000	all	10*	Bro : h Mills		18
1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....		700
2,000	all	100*	Dharumsey Spinning ...		305
1,500	all	60p.	Fleming S. W. Co.....		220
1,000	all	80p.*	Great Eastern		1,095
1,000	all	60p.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....		1,060
1,000	all	65p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills		1,030
500	...	500	Khandesh Spinning		8 0
1,250	all	Nil.	Madras Spinning		1,060
500	...	500	Madras U. Spinning.....		975
1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....		1,155
1,000	all	100p.*	Morarjee Spinning.....		1,160
1,000	all	40p.*	Oriental.....		730
1,250	250	...	Prince of W. leSpinning		625
1,000	1,000	...	Sasso n S. W. Co.....		825
1,000	1,000	200p.	Soonderdas Spinning ..		325
1,600	250	125p.	Do. do. 1/4 share.		200

* Per share for the half-year.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 22nd January compared with the statement issued on 15th January :—

LIABILITIES.	15th Jan. Rs.	22nd Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
Shares 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid .....Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Instalment of Rs. 50 of do do. ...	50,00,000	1,00,00,000 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	79,33,535	86,85,585
Do. do. do. at Branches.	17,78,383	10,94,050
Other Deposits	1,94,67,8 8	1,76,00,581
Post Bills	39,5 7	43,753
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,12,698	5,95,513
	4,: 0,47,181	3,9:,04,493
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	47,50,357	47,92,734
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,71,949	18,15,908
Loans on Security of do. do.	14,48,741	14,85,524
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,160	1,407
Bills Discounted	98,59,442	1,06,14,873
Stamps	4,637	4,454
Dead Stock ..... Rs.	8,10,064	
Amount applied in reduction ..1,55,000	3,75,064	3,75,064
	1,56,829	1,58,732
Bullion	5,05,746	5,57,621
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	2,07,28,966	1,99,95,176
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4 00,07,181	3 98 04,493

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January as compared with that for 31st December :—

LIABILITIES.	31st December. Rs. A. P.	18th January. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,03,815 13 1	19,03,018 13 1
Treasury Balances	2,33,47,873 0 0	2,97,15,029 4 0
Other Deposits	2,62,85,193 6 8	2,69,31,098 13 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,35,432 0 10	10,99,548 1 3
Sundries	11,15,949 0 10	5,97,77 2 0
Rs.	8,07,06,563 10 5	8,22,47,459 2 2
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,73,83,253 7 0	1,68,1,031 12 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	67,75,026 1 1	71,95,915 1 1
Credits on ditto	32,51,488 11 2	50,51,750 12 3
Bills discounted	1,58,17,187 11 1	1,53,99,567 4 9
Dead Stock	10,48 186 0 0	10,98,986 1 1
Stamps	10,988 0 0	13,716 10 0
Balances with other Banks	5,84,5 2 1 8	9,14,415 2 0
Sundries	5,82,917 1 2	5,97,913 15 6
Bullion	9,714 8 3	22,931 13 6
Cash at Head Office	1,15,59,775 4 6	1,06,59,781 6 1
Do. at Branches	2,56,32,344 1 11	2,46,56,450 8 9
Rs.	8,07,06,563 10 5	8,22,47,459 2 2

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMEN'S OFFICE, THURSDAY, JAN. 20TH.

THERE is no change in the position of affairs this week, and money is unchanged in value. A little more silver has gone to Burmah, but money appears to be easy in Bombay, and the season a late one. Now that the Bank of Bengal statements are resumed, there turns out to have been less demand for money than was generally thought, and the transmissions to Bombay have been more than made up for by receipts at the Mofussil treasuries. As compared with the statement of 31st December, that of the 18th instant shows no change in the cash, beyond a few thousand rupees, the total balances standing at 352 lakhs, of which only 105 lakhs are held at Head Office. The public demand on the Bank, for advances on Government securities, has increased 21 lakhs, but the more purely commercial items are in the other direction, 7 lakhs having been added to the deposits, and 5 lakhs paid off from the discounts. The Government balances have increased 12 lakhs, and the proportion of cash to liabilities stands at 61½ per cent. The private deposits continue at a level much above an average one, the amount being now 269 lakhs, and any opening for the employment of money would likely alter the complexion of the market very considerably.

A little silver has been shipped from England to Bombay, where a higher price than the Mint out-turn can generally be had in the bazaar, but there are no shipments reported for Calcutta, and any large demand for coin would run down stocks here rapidly.

Import business is very dull again, the large shipments from England during December having checked the growing improvement that had set in.

The tea sales of this week passed off with great spirit, and better prices were obtained, although so large a quantity was exposed. Jute has become quiet and shippers dissinclined to work, but there is a fairish business doing in loose, rates for which are easy, unless for fine lots.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling rates have, on the whole, rather weakened this week. To some extent they have been irregular, and at one moment the price of Bank bills almost touched that of credits, 1-9½ having been taken for each on the same day. Rather a considerable amount of telegraphic transfer has been arranged for this week, and forward, at 1-9 3-16 to 1-9½, but at times even the lower rate was not easy to get, although the London price of silver makes the rupee worth 1 9 3-16, without allowing any interest for time of transit and coining. Bank bills, at six months' sight, have been sold, to something like an equal extent, at 1-9 11-16 and 1-9½, a little even at 1-9¾, and credits have mostly found buyers at 1-9½, a stronger tendency, which appeared at one time, having been dissipated by Bank buying. Document bills have been generally quoted, and sold, at 1-9½, but business at a fraction lower has been spoken of, and possibly effected. To-day credits went to Banks at 1-9 13-16, and Bank paper was again sold at 1-9½. Closing quotations are—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer.....	1-9 3/16
Bank Bills, on demand.....	1-9½
Ditto, three months' sight.....	1-9 7/16
Ditto, six months' sight.....	1-9 11/16 to ¾
Credits and Clean Private Paper, six months' sight.....	1-9 13-16
Document Bills ditto	1-9½

France.—Some business is reported in document bills at f.2·29 three months', and f.2·31 six months' sight.

Bombay.—A little business in Bank demand has again been done at 2 annas premium, and sixty-day paper is quoted at 10 annas discount.

China.—The closing rate for yesterday's steamers was 221½, thirty days' sight private paper.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been no improvement this week, and former deadness still prevails. Future prospects are going for nothing, and capitalists are utterly too disheartened, or too heavily in already, to care for further commitment's. As to speculative business, there is none going on.

Government Paper is the turn firmer; very little is being offered, and, although investment orders are not numerous, they have latterly been strong enough to stay the decline that at one time seemed making no further progress. Most of the dealing has been in the four per cents., which were sold early in the week, to a comparatively large extent, at 1½ premium, looking then weak even at that price. Since then they have brought rather more money, and there has been business to a moderate extent, up to 1¾ and 1 11-16 per-cent. premium. Very little has been done in the notes of the other loans. Small transactions have taken place in four and a half per cents. at 2½ premium, and in five and a half per cents. at 6½, but to-day the latter has been offering at 6, without finding buyers. Quotations stand as under—

4	per cents.	...	101⅝ to ¾
4½	ditto	...	102¼
5½	ditto	...	106

A small sale of East India Railway stock is reported at 272 per £20.

Bank Shares are on the whole quiet, Bengal's being the only stock attracting attention at the moment; at first they drooped, and some business was put through at 1,390, less the dividend of 35 rupees; they have latterly hardened, and prices up to 1,400 have been paid for them. The hardening tendency of money though now not so marked, and the fact that future dividends will be distributed on a smaller capital, are creating a better feeling towards them.

Tea Shares are flat, and any change is in a downward direction. Sales have been made in Khuncbumpore at 67, New Mutual at 210, Singeel at 105 to 103½, Sungoo and Chipperee Dooars equal to 135, Durrung at 65, Kanga Valley at 95, Amicable at 190, Bisnauth at 365, New Gola Ghaut at 210, Central Cachar at 135 and Kaisherra at 104.

Spinning Mill Shares are very dull, and the tendency is adverse, although their undoubtedly brightening prospects have been prominently and clearly set forth to the public by writers evidently well informed in Manchester newspapers. Calcutta Jutes have had a severe sha king and were at one time offered at 60, and possibly lower. Sales took place subsequently at 65, and they are now worth at least 80 per share of Rs 200 paid up. Other stocks have suffered, probably, in consequence, and all are quoted lower. Sales have been effected in Barnagore's at 85, and in Seebpore's at 65, and Howrah's at fr m 77 to 75, in Oriental's at 59, and in Fort Gloster's at 79—all Rs. 100 paid up. Goosery Cotton Mills have brought 218 to 215.

Coal Shares.—Bengal's have been taken, repeatedly, at 1,450, and are very firm.

Miscellaneous Shares.—There have been several transactions in India General Steam at 420, and business in Landing and Shipping at 38, also in Strand Bank Press at 104. Carew and Co. are wanted, and an advance on 115 would readily be paid.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JANUARY.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

Equity Side.

For further hearing as to the question of Adoption.

Hearo, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquin vs Khoja Allarukia Soomar—Lynch and Tobin—Parr heard.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

1192-65—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnadass Dawjeeas and others vs Premjee Jeewan and others—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cazee Showdeen—Shamrao Pandoorung.

5-75—A Framji—Dadamaya Nooramoomed vs Goolbeebee widow—K Moroji.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur and Shivgeree Dhirjeeseeng—H Bickerell.

339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchud Nemchund vs Villa Bhima and others—H Bicknell

306-74—Prescot and Winter—N Ardasir Wadia vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner

381-75—Balkrisna and B J Karadi Lingoo vs Ramchundra Mahadeo G and others

565-73—Moolji and B—Hurdas Nursingdass vs Haji Currimdeena Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin

331-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Smith

114-74—Shapoorji and Pestonjee—Porabji Hormusji B vs Cursetji Hormusji B—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

282-74—Jefferson and Payne—Appoobai, widow vs Henry Gamble and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

141-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Damjee Ludha and another vs Vullubhai G p ldass and others—Crawford and Bovey.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass Doolubdass vs Dewallee & Co—L Fletcher.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSES.

505-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The National S & W Co Ld vs Cursetjee Rustomji Wadia—Fletcher and Smith.

529-75 Lynch and Tobi —The L B & M Bank Ld vs Goolam Alli Furred Remingto Hore and Langley.

598-75—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Bai Vikore vs Vullubji Tulseydass.

633-75—Jeffreson and Payne—Luxmibai widow vs Raghoonath-dass Wasoodevji and another—Remington Hore and Langley.

636-75—Tyabji and Sayni—Aga Mahomed Luckee vs Abas Ally Hoosein and another—Shamrao Pandurang.

661-75—In person—Poma Jussa & Co vs Pathan Mahomed Khan &c.

6-2-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Bomonji Dadabhoy Cash

664-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Framji Cursetji Cursetji

665-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Kessowjee Phoosbaldass.

666-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Madon Raghow.

667-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ramchundra Himjee Passi.

663-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Suchadina Himjee.

674-75—Fletcher and Smith—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs Motichund Dewchund and another.

675-75—Fletcher and Smith—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs Chumsiey Framji.

267-75—K Morojee—Nanerklall Atmaram vs Mu cherjee Dinshaw Coachman—P rawasjee.

258-75—K Morojee—Manerklall Atmaram vs Ruttonvahoo widow and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

637-73—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Khullockdina Khal Mahboy and others vs Narayen Crishna Laud and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

For Argument on Judges Summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Saya—Dadabhoy Framji and Syed Mirashaw—L Fletcher.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

LONG CAUSES.

623-75—Rimington Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Godavaribai and another—A Framji—Part heard.

612-75—M H Khan—Aga M Hoossein bin Hajee vs Aga Abdool Kurkurdeine—Fletcher and Sm th

617-75—M Bicknell—Moolchund Ruttonsee vs Shridhar Balkrishna.

491-75—M Khan—Bai Mutlee vs Manecklall Damodhurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani

297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hursonbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Hajee Ismail Hajee Cassim—G S Judge

278-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivundas Jugjeevandas vs William Loudon—Tyabji and Sayani

494-75—Manockjee Nanabhoy and others—Veerji Madhowji vs Runchord Damodhur—Tyabji and Sayani

474-75—Mr Fletch r—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Hurychundji and another—In person

273-75—Fle cher and Smith—Nurro'um Crustnaji vs Sakurbai widow and others—Balkrishna and B

620-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Mutchund Deochund vs John Edward—Bodges—H Beckeell

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

24TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 8 hours 52 minutes.

Minimum time occupied 1 hour 49 minutes

Average time occupied 4 hours 20 minutes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 989 tons, Captain A. Nicol, will sail to-day for Marseilles vice the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE S.S. OCEUS, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and ninety-eight deck passengers.

THE BARQUE EMPEROR, 370 tons, Captain W. Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Sunderland, (September 6th), with a cargo of 608 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. EUPHRATOS, 500 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. R. H. Heeman and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Grassby, one company's servant, sixty-seven horses, and fifty-seven deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Cutch Mandvee.—Mr. Nurses Kessowjee, and Messrs. K. N. Canna and M. Naraiswallis. For different ports.—Two hundred and ninety-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Madame Olyssiné and European nurse, Miss Pratt, Mr. Kapp, Mr. Layne, Messrs. H. and T. Castlewarte, Mrs. Jervoise, Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Rodrigues and two children, Captain and Mrs. Warner, A Lady, Apothecary D'Lima, Revd Mr. and Mrs. Barker and two children, and eighty-five deck passengers.

THE* S.S. ESECAL, 962 tons, Captain James S. Day, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool (December 16th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—135 bundles and 876 iron pipes, 3 iron pillars, 8,771 bundles iron hoops, 9,212 bundles and 24,853 bars iron, 566 plates spelt re, 43 packages hardware, 50 cases copper, 21 barrels stout, 52 packages beer, 57 packages piece goods, 40 tons coals, 7 bundles hedsteads, 50 cases brass, 12 packages paper, 300 iron plates, 3 packages colours, and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Eshcol (s).....	Day	Liverpool, Dec 16.
	Emperer	Johnson	Sunderland, Sept 6.
24	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson.....	Bussorah, Jan 8.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta, Dec 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Kurrachee (s) ...	Avern	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Zambesi (s).....	Symons	Aden and Suez.
	Oorun (s).....	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The Steamer Border Chieftain, Nicol, to Marseilles, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Harmonia, to Hull, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
20	Madura (s)	Gavin.....	Singapore, Jan 4.
	Abyssinia (s)	Fart	Calcutta, Jan 10.
	Charlotte Croom ...	Auld	Liverpool, Oct 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
20	Sir J. Lawrence (s).	.....	.....
	Hindostan (s)	.....	.....
	Celt (s).....	.....	.....
	Glenlinlas (s)	.....	.....
	Pilot. (s).....	.....	.....
	Argyll (s).....	.....	.....
	Falstaff	.....	.....
	Eurydice	.....	.....
	Roderick Dhu	.....	.....
	Susan Gilmore	.....	.....
	Eugenie	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
22	Africa (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Backle	.....	Mauritius.
	Tibre(s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Good Hope s, 30 cases slates, Bhicoo Seglia and Co; 450 bundles hoop iron, T Gopejee ; 1,291 bars iron, A Sumsoodin. Cella s, 50 cases bar soap, J Suckoor.

FROM LONDON.

Bangalore s, 65 cases hock, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GIBRALTER.

Peshawar s, 2 casks sherry, W Watson & Co.

FROM GIA GOW.

Trinee ia s, 25 cases yellow metal sheets, & 50 cases copper sheets, W & A Graham & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseor s, 175 cases brandy, L Sibille & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella s, 28 bales wool, Tricumjee Jewandas; 32 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdas; 38 bales wool, Hormusji Khe dass & Co; 40 bales cotton, Bhimsee J itha; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 40 bales wool. Hasri ass Gangjee; 39 bales cotton, Sheikjee Vurjee; 38 bales wool, Hormusji Pestonjee. Trinacria s, 27 bales hemp & 50 bags gall, Poonji Lawjee; 106 bags gall. Mooljee Jaitha & Co; 28 bal s wool, Shamjee Vurjee; 38 bales wool, Hormusji Muncherji. Dewsing s, 135, Durrumsey at 65, Kangra Valley at 95, Amicable at 190, Bisnauth at 365, New Gola Ghaut at 210, Central Cachar at 135 and Kaisherra at 104.

Spinning Mill Shares are very dull, and the tendency is adverse, although their undoubtedly brightening prospects have been prominently and clearly set forth to the public by writers evidently well informed in Manchester newspapers. Calcutta Jutes have had a severe sha king and were at one time offered at 60, and possibly lower. Sales took place subsequently at 65, and they are now worth at least 80 per share of Rs 200 paid up. Other stocks have suffered, probably, in consequence, and all are quoted lower. Sales have been effected in Barnagore's at 85, and in Seebpore's at 65, and Howrah's at fr m 77 to 75, in Oriental's at 59, and in Fort Gloster's at 79—all Rs. 100 paid up. Goosery Cotton Mills have brought 218 to 215.

Coal Shares.—Bengal's have been taken, repeatedly, at 1,450, and are very firm.

Miscellaneous Shares.—There have been several transactions in India General Steam at 420, and business in Landing and Shipping at 38, also in Strand Bank Press at 104. Carew and Co. are wanted, and an advance on 115 would readily be paid.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JANUARY.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

Equity Side.

For further hearing as to the question of Adoption.

Hearo, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquin vs Khoja Allarukia Soomar—Lynch and Tobin—Parr heard.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

1192-65—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnadass Dawjeeas and others vs Premjee Jeewan and others—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cazee Showdeen—Shamrao Pandoorung.

5-75—A Framji—Dadamaya Nooramoomed vs Goolbeebee widow—K Moroji.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur and Shivgeree Dhirjeeseeng—H Bickerell.

339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchud Nemchund vs Villa Bhima and others—H Bicknell

306-74—Prescot and Winter—N Ardasir Wadia vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner

381-75—Balkrisna and B J Karadi Lingoo vs Ramchundra Mahadeo G and others

565-73—Moolji and B—Hurdas Nursingdass vs Haji Currimdeena Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin

331-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Smith

114-74—Shapoorji and Pestonjee—Porabji Hormusji B vs Cursetji Hormusji B—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

282-74—Jefferson and Payne—Appoobai, widow vs Henry Gamble and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

141-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Damjee Ludha and another vs Vullubhai G p ldass and others—Crawford and Bovey.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass Doolubdass vs Dewallee & Co—L Fletcher.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSES.

505-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The National S & W Co Ld vs Cursetjee Rustomji Wadia—Fletcher and Smith.

529-75 Lynch and Tobi —The L B & M Bank Ld vs Goolam Alli Furred Remingto Hore and Langley.

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297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hursonbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Hajee Ismail Hajee Cassim—G S Judge

278-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivundas Jugjeevandas vs William Loudon—Tyabji and Sayani

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COUNTRY TRADERS.

1155 Futtay Mubarouk, Nacoda.
1810 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.
651 Night Hawk.
984 St. Bernard, Tullock—S. Tyabjee & Co.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gun-boat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE,

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
528 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—[Harbour Defence.)
3085 Newcastle (s) 31, Douglas.
Raleigh (s) Tr on.
3039 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)

FRENCH NAVY.

1800 D'Assais (s), 18, Corbigny.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TROOPS TO BE SENT THROUGH BURMESE TERRITORY—THE BOOT QUESTION.

RANGOON, 24TH JAN.

It has been decided to send troops from here to meet Sir Thomas Wade's party at Bhamo.

It is confidently reported that Colonel Duncan has been instructed not to remove his boots in the presence of the King.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE AT DEBROOGHUR.

DEBROOGHUR, 18TH JAN.

Another very sharp shock of earthquake was felt here last night.

THE S. S. ZAMPA.

LONDON, 22ND JAN.

The S.S. Zampa, which left Bombay December 23rd for Liverpool, has arrived at Gibraltar with her propeller broken.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 21ST JAN., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	62,000 bales.	
Do. Amount forwarded.....	17,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	13,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	121,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	Nil.	
Do. Stock of Cotton	685,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	151,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London.	68,250	do.

Surats during the week were freely offered but there has been little inquiry.

LONDON, 21ST JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera.....	4 9/16d.
The Manchester Market has been very dull.	
7lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 9d.
8lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	0.11¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account ...	93¾.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872....	10 ⅛
Bar Silver	55 3/16
Departures—Tunstall and Trafalgar.	

LONDON, 22ND JAN.

Exchange on India.....	1s. 9¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	89½
4½ per cent. do.	90
5½ per cent. do.	99½
3 per cent. Consols for account....	93⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	105½
Oriental Bank Shares	£46-10
Chartered „ „	£47-10
Do Mercantile „	£25
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	£27
Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£67,500,000
„ Notes in circulation	£100,500,000

Arrival.—India.
Departures.—Alabama and Malabar.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 24TH JAN., 11-5 A.M.

French Steamer Peiho, from Aden, arrived.

It is now settled, the Calcutta *Statesman* says, that Mr. Hume, the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue Department, goes on furlough for a year in the spring.

It is said that the *Delhi Gazette* is in the market, and that a gentleman in Calcutta is negotiating with the vendors with the view of publishing the paper at Allahabad as an independant organ, in opposition to the *Pioneer*.

Indian Public Opinion says that one of the nicest novelties at the Punjab ball at the Montgomery Hall on Tuesday (January 18th) consisted of canisters of fresh Bombay oysters, and it was a treat to see those whose epicurean tastes are bivalvular indulging in this rare shellfish so far from the seaboard.

THE Amir of Cabul has written to Hadir Khan, son of Amir Khan, Bajaur, reminding him that he has not sent him the annual Nazarana which his late father had agreed to forward. Hadir Khan hesitates about keeping up this practice and has referred the matter to the Akhoond of Swat. The Lahore paper, from which the above information is taken, adds that Nowroz Khan is showing signs of again giving some trouble.

THE Lucknow paper says that Agha Saheb Bahadoor was the other day honoured with a private interview with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi; on which occasion the Prince with his own Royal hands decorated him with the gold medal commemorative of the Royal visit to India. The old gentleman already possesses a medal presented by Prince Albert of illustrious memory, and this additional honour now conferred should complete the sum of the recipient's happiness. Agha Saheb was instrumental in saving the lives of many officers and their wives in the Cabul campaign, and he enjoys for such rare services in those troublous times when the British arms were in great jeopardy amid the snows of the north, a well deserved pension of some Rs. 1,000 a month.

ON Friday evening, we read in the *Madras Mail*, H. E. Sir William Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, who arrived at Madras a few days ago, by the steamer Malwa, and who has been spending a few days with His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, left by train for Ootacamund, from whence he purposes to proceed to Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, from which latter port His Excellency will embark for Ceylon. His Excellency was accompanied to the Central Railway Station by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, where a guard of honour from H. M.'s 37th Regiment, N. I., with regimental band and colour, were drawn up in the compound outside. His Grace took a cordial farewell of his guest, whose departure was announced by a salute of seventeen guns fired from the Fort battery.

THE *Madras Mail* tells how a native mechanic, in Dindigul, named Sangaralingam Achari, has manufactured a locomotive about three feet long, and capable of drawing a truck with a man upon it. He has, our Trichinopoly contemporary states, laid down a track several rods long, in the compound of the Vice-President of the Dindigul Municipality, and the other day exhibited his Railway and locomotive to his friends. It proved as obedient to the driver as those on the S. I. railway close by. This is a remarkable piece of work considering that it was made with the rude tools of a village blacksmith's shop. But a more remarkable thing about it is that Sangaralingam constructed the engine from drawings and descriptions contained in school text books—an evidence that some of the book-makers have managed to convey Western ideas in Tamil.

A Post Office robbery case came before the Calcutta Magistrate, Mr. Marsden, a few days ago, who made some stringent remarks in reference to the working and management of the Post Office. The *Indian Daily News* says:—"He is reported to have said that in the whole course of his life, he never in any court heard such disclosures as had been made in the course of the case before him; disclosures which show that in every department of the Post Office without exception, from the top to the bottom, there is a culpable neglect of duty. There were men officiating for others and not doing their own duty; and there were others actually checking and signing their own challans. The Chief Justice, adds the *Daily News*, seems to have been rather astonished at what transpired in the Field case. There is much knowledge still in store for his Lordship as to the way things are done in this country. But it is almost treason to hint at wrong doing; and for once, at least, the public are indebted to the honest outspokenness of Mr. Marsden. We only hope that he will not be victimised for it."

THE portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, presented to Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore by the Prince of Wales, has been placed in the Sangee ha Mahal Mandapam, one of the Halls of the Tanjore Palace, for public inspection. The populace were permitted to see it from 7 to 10 A.M. and from 3 to 5 P.M. from Thursday, the 6th instant, to Monday, the 10th. "The Hall," a native correspondent informs the *South India Times*, "is beautifully decorated for the occasion, by beautiful pictures and by various sorts of European toys. Many huge mirrors are also hung up on the walls. The place had been brilliantly illuminated by Chinese lanterns, lustres and wall-shades. The floor has been carpeted and seats for gentlemen have been prepared. During these days of festivities there were also dancing parties, and the band of Her Highness played very harmoniously. Within the specifiedd ays, the palace was visited by large gatherings of people. Her Majesty's portrait had been placed in the midst of a costly silver *Wanjam*, in which the Royal marriages had been usually celebrated. Besides the Queen's portrait, there were also placed portraits of his late Highness the Maharaja Seevaji, Lord and Lady Hobart, and of many eminent personages."

IN his last Bengal Administration Report Sir R. Temple makes the following remarks regarding the indebtedness of the tenantry:—"It is not so serious as it once was, but it still exists very largely. It is worst in Behar, somewhat considerable in Central and Western Bengal and in Orissa, less decidedly in eastern and northern Bengal, and altogether disappearing in parts of eastern and northern Bengal. In those districts where it exists, there is no class of cultivators—not even those with occupancy rights, or sub-proprietary tenures, who are free from it. Indeed, the stronger a man's tenure, the better is his credit. The amount of debt is for the most part not excessively burdensome; and upon a general average the amount of debt may be estimated as being equal to about the cultivator's income for two years. The ordinary rates of interest are believed to be as high as two pice in the rupee per month for money lent, equal to 37½ per cent. per annum, and 50 per cent. is usually paid as interest on rice advances. The security, according to which the lender exactly measures the loans, is the standing crop. The creditors are generally the village bankers, but often they are the zemindars. The loans are contracted partly for purchase of cattle and implements of husbandry, to some extent for law expenses, and largely for marriages. It is remarkable that relatively extravagant ideas regarding marriage expenses should spread even to these humble classes."

SIR W. V. HARCOURT, addressing his constituents at Oxford on December 30th, made the following remarks on the purchase of the shares of the Suez Canal:—"Upon the main ground by which this purchase is justified—namely, the determination to secure a free passage between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean—there will be no conflict of opinion. That is a policy in which England is profoundly interested; and for that statesmen of all parties will be prepared to make common efforts, and, if necessary, great sacrifices. No one, I think, will contend that even £4,000,000 of money is too large a sum for the accomplishment of such an end. But that which has not hitherto been explained, and what remains to be shown, is in what manner and to what extent this investment really does conduce to that desirable object. Some people have said that, as holders of shares, we shall have a right of remonstrance and of interposition—for I think the value of the actual voting power is hardly insisted upon now. But the right of remonstrance and interposition we already effectually possessed before the purchase. When, in 1875, an attempt was made to raise the dues or close the Canal, in concert with other Powers we successfully intervened. How does the possession of these shares enable us to do more than we did then? What we really want is not a *locus standi* to remonstrate, for that we have always had. What is essential is an effective power to enforce our remonstrance if need should arise. And what has to be explained is how this purchase adds to that power. The power to interfere will depend, not upon your commercial interest, but upon your naval force. I have always thought that the Eastern Question, so far as English interests are concerned, reduces itself to a very simple dilemma—either we have the maritime command of the Mediterranean, and there our influence and our interests are secure, or we have not, and then nothing else we can do will secure them. This was the keystone of Lord Palmerston's policy in 1840. He sent the British fleet to Acre, not as a proprietor of shares, but as the Minister of England. Without a fleet your shares are useless, and with a fleet they would seem superfluous. And therefore the question may be asked whether half four millions expended on the Mediterranean squadron would not have afforded a more solid guarantee for the freedom of the transit than 177,000 shares with the coupons cut off. As to the pecuniary value of the investment, we, as yet, know too little to form a just opinion."

ON the subject of railways and passengers the *Manchester Examiner* writes as follows:—"Travellers who have ever spent a bad quarter of an hour pent up in the waiting-room of a French railway station until the regulation hour arrived for the opening of the doors to permit a scramble for seats will be glad to learn that the visit of French railway managers to Manchester and other English towns has borne good fruit. These gentlemen were enabled to see by the contrast of our practice with their own how much more public convenience was consulted when free access to the platform was allowed; and in the case of one of the railway companies represented by our visitors a most desirable reform, based upon the English manner, has been introduced. We say in the case of one, because we have official information before us of the alteration made by the Orleans Company; but we believe the same steps have been taken by the Northern Company, which owns the lines between Paris and Calais, and that the question of following the new movement is now under consideration of the authorities of the two great Eastern lines running to Strasburg and to Bale. The Orleans Company, however, most deserves mention, because that is the line which first determined to break through the system which caused so much annoyance to travellers on the Continent, M. Solacroup, one of the railway managers who came here on a visit of inspection, is a director of the company that runs through Orleans to the South, and directly he returned he appears to have issued instructions to the officers of the line, which involve, in fact, a revolution in the manner in which passengers have heretofore been treated. Instead of being cooped up in the sheep-pen which in many of the stations serves as a *salle d'attente*, until within five minutes of the time of departure of the train, in future on the Orleans line all passengers who are furnished with tickets are to pass through to the departure-platform without let or hindrance. If travellers desire to stay in the waiting-rooms they may, and the windows—which of old revealed the waiting train, and only served to remind passengers of the sufferings of Tantalus—are to be so modified that the doors may be opened at pleasure, according as a man desires to enter or leave. Another and equally important change is to be introduced on the Orleans line with regard to junction stations. Formerly passengers have been obliged to content themselves with such directions as they could obtain from the officials of the station, or the sometimes incomprehensible statement sung or intoned by the conductor of the train. Henceforth the destinations of trains on branch lines are to be marked on a signboard and placed near the branch train, and not only so, but we read with considerable satisfaction that the deafening and troublesome shouts of the porters—the *cris assourdissants et incommodes*—are prohibited in future.

CRITICS AND AMATEURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While in the main agreeing with much that "Junius" says regarding Mr. Looke Gray's Concert, yet I would say a word upon criticism of amateurs. "Junius" is correct in his observations that "the right of expressing an opinion undoubtedly belongs to the paying public." I would ask the paying public not to exercise their right too severely where amateurs are concerned. In Bombay where professional talent is not easily available, a great deal of amateur talent lies dormant, and I know of many a light hidden under a bushel. The dread of adverse criticism will effectively prevent any of these lights shining in the Town Hall. I have the bad taste to prefer indifferent singing to no singing at all. The public have always their remedy in their own hands in withholding their support if they do not like the entertainment, without criticising the amateurs.

If Mr. Looke Gray will get the Organ Committee to concede him the use of the organ at his Concerts for Rs. 20 it will help to remove the dullness of Bombay, and I for one shall be glad to hear some good music on the organ, and probably fair singing for the moderate sum of one rupee.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I again take the liberty of preferring the request that in October last you so courteously granted me,—viz. the publishing of a few remarks on the subject of saving life at Sea, and urging the adoption of a raft system, more especially where the vessel is more than usually crowded with troops or emigrants. Scarcely a month passes away without our reading some account of shipwreck under disastrous circumstances with the usual melancholy death roll attending it, and why? Because they were not provided with anything in the form of a substantial raft, and the sad experience of the Amazon, London, Northfleet, Cospatrick, and lastly the ill-fated Deutschland, has taught us that boats in a sudden time of emergency are practically useless, as in a moment they are crowded with panic-stricken men and women, who in that critical time cannot be made to understand that their lives depend upon calm obedience to orders. I do not allude to my own beautiful service where every precaution is taken—where boats are kept, watered and equipped, ready to be lowered at a moment's notice—such facility could scarcely be within the bounds of possibility. I speak of vessels ill-furnished and ill-found, and whose laxity in discipline casts a slur on the mercantile marine of this country; for the crews of such ships, why should not every article on her decks be made raft convertible almost to the *very decks*? I believe I shall live to see the day when the upper deck will be capable of being disconnected from the hull, so save life, when the wind and sea are too high, for cockle-shells, called boats, to be of use. I often look back a few years and picture to myself the scene that must have occurred during the last hours of the London. I read carefully afterwards that painfully protracted enquiry, and the harrowing details that came to light, by the evidence of the survivors, but I will not recall that sad event, where incompetency and irresolution played so prominent a part, where hope and discipline died together; it would but ill-become me to do so. I will content myself by asking men of money and influence to offer a substantial reward for the best of inventions for saving life at sea, and if the publication of this my letter should have the effect of even urging one man to do his utmost for the safety of those who travel by water, for widows, wives and, orphans whose bread depends upon the efforts of the husband, son or brother upon the ocean, I shall consider that these few lines have not been penned without a purpose.—Yours, &c.

CHAS. C. RAINIER.

P. & O. S. S. Nubia, Manaqun, Bombay, 23rd Jan.

PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER THE GODAVERY TO CONNECT NASIK AND PANCHVATTI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to thank you very much for the prominent position in your paper which you have for many days past assigned to an advertisement asking for subscriptions to build a bridge at Nasik. Your correspondent also has done a service in writing about the project. But he writes without due enquiry, and I will explain some matters which ought to be known. Mr. Thathe, although a new man in the place, has set the project for a bridge going, and is actively engaged in getting subscribers, and so far, at any rate, he has made no mistakes. When we have got, say Rs. 10,000, we will fix exactly where the bridge should be placed; and I have no doubt that will be properly done by Colonel Thomson, our excellent Executive Engineer, who is doing his best for the scheme, and who thinks we can place the bridge and build it so as to raise the water above its position by at least four feet; and then once a week in the hot weather with sluice gates we hope to scour out the river tanks, as I choose to call built-up places in the river where people wash. So the bridge is intended to act as a dam and bridge, and to purify the water of the Godavery used by the town. We had hoped to carry out an admirable water scheme for the town which Col. Thomson planned and estimated for in the rains. But we are too poor to get together a lac of rupees required for Colonel Thomson's designs, and they have been abandoned very reluctantly for the one reason of want of means. The other day, however, I found Colonel Thomson hard at work at a design for the bridge, and I make no doubt his skill and indomitable industry will end in putting the bridge where it ought to be put, to serve all things required of it. I will add that as soon as we get on towards Rs. 10,000 of collections, I mean to ask the Municipality to go to Government to borrow Rs. 30,000, which is about what will be required to carry out Colonel Thomson's intentions, and I am trying to place it in an attitude to repay that sum. We are very grateful for advice, and we thank you very much for your concessions to us. But what we want most of all is cash; and we don't care twopence about *the bad taste of writing to the papers* for it. We are advertising freely in several languages. —Yours, &c.

GILBERT ELLIOT,
Collector of Nasik.

Jan. 23.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your suggestion that there should be uniformity in the University costumes to be worn by its members on a Convocation day is very practicable, and I hope the Syndicate will adopt it from the next meeting of the Convocation. You have, I think, further shown the unsoundness of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs's inference that when a larger number of matriculation candidates is passed, they turn out in the end fewer graduates in the end, and that this is owing to the leniency of the examiners. Be this as it may, it is a noteworthy fact that there is great unsteadiness and uncertainty in the results of these examinations. One year the percentage of passed candidates is very large, and the very next year perhaps it falls too low, notwithstanding that the candidates are equally well prepared. Now this unsteadiness is, I think, attributable mainly to the unsound practice of changing examiners every year and appointing new ones indifferently; that is, not always the fittest persons. With the change of examiners the standard of accuracy required by them from the candidates in their answers is also varied; for no two sets of examiners can have the same standard of accuracy. The same sort of answer does not satisfy in the same degree two different examiners for two different years. What one examiner may deem a full answer and therefore deserving of full marks, another examiner may deem less so, and therefore assign fewer marks to it. To exemplify this, let me draw your attention to the result of the last B A. Examination. Only 18 out of some 88 candidates that presented themselves were passed, and it is said that most of those that failed were plucked in English. Now, the English papers this year were not certainly unusually stiff, and the candidates could not have been worse prepared than those of last year. It is plain, therefore, that a more severe test of accuracy was employed by the English examiners this year than in the previous year. Last year the percentage of successful B. A. candidates was one half per cent., this year it is nearly one-fourth. What a difference. Now, this state of things is, indeed, unsatisfactory, and it ought to be soon remedied. As there is a committee lately appointed for introducing reforms into the management of the University, I hope you, Sir, in the interests of education, and as a Fellow of the University, will exert your influence effectively to bring about a thorough renovation and regeneration of the examination system; and, in short, of the working of the University, so as to bring permanency to all its operations.

I think it will not be out of place if I refer here to the existing *curriculum* of our colleges. If you glance over the same, you will find that the standard of *necessary* mathematics taught in our colleges is much higher than that at Cambridge or Oxford; and consequently it presses unduly on such of the students as have no special aptitude for mathematical studies. Such students, although they may have a very excellent turn for the literary subjects, are hopelessly debarred from aspiring to those academical honours which, but for the inordinate load of mathematics which is made a *sine qua non* for these examinations, they might fairly obtain. Besides, from a glance at the list of Arts graduates in the last University calendar, you will find that the distinction of being placed in the first class has been always enjoyed by those that have chosen mathematical subjects, and the most enviable and considerable prize in the B.A. Examination, I mean the Duke of Edinburgh Scholarship, has been invariably carried by mathematical students. This preponderance of mathematics is indeed very unfair. And to do proper justice to all concerned, I think they ought not to make higher mathematics compulsory on the students, who should be allowed to choose either the literary or the mathematical branches separately or conjointly as their inclinations might lead them. They have a similar arrangement, if I mistake not, at Oxford and Cambridge.

I need not say that having experienced all these inconveniences of our present examination system whilst I was a student, I keenly feel for such of my brethren as are still students, awaiting the ordeal of these examinations through which I have had the good fortune to pass successfully, and I have therefore taken the liberty of sending you this long letter.—Yours, &c., AN OLD GRADUATE.

Bombay, 22nd Jan.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were in all twenty-eight European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 2nd Queen's will play at the Bandstand, Esplanade, this evening at 5-30 P.M.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's P. S. Calipso, Captain G. Bogoevich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 23rd inst. at 6 P.M.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10, contributed by "Sword" to the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

FOUND STRAYING.—A female child, about three years of age, was found straying on Sunday near the J. J. Hospital. The police have taken charge of the child as no person has yet come forward to claim her.

AN ORPHAN.—An orphan Hindoo lad, named Pandoorung Damsett, was on an application made before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday at the Fort Police Court, ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—A Hindoo wholesale liquor shop-keeper at Byculla, named Tharvo Thathia, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

A VAGRANT.—Alexander Cameron, a European vagrant, was yesterday sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for failing to return to the Government Workhouse, on the expiration of the leave that was granted him.

FOUND DEAD.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Nawab's Tank, Mazagon, on view of the body of a Hindoo, name unknown. It was found floating on the surface of the water in the Nawab's Tank, in an advanced stage of decomposition. The enquiry stands adjourned to this day.

MAGISTERIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee resumed his duties yesterday as Second Magistrate of Police, and took his seat at the Girgaum Police Court; consequently Mr. Nana Morojee returned to his office of Third Magistrate of Police at the Fort Police Court; and Mr. P. Ryan to the Government Secretariat.

LOSS OF A NOTE.—One Balkrishna Ragoonath has reported to the police the theft of a watch, which complainant says that he had left on Sunday night on a bench in a liquor shop at Kalbadevy. On returning for the same after half an hour the watch was not to be found. Enquiries were made but no trace could be obtained.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—A Hindoo woman living at Kalbadevie has reported to the Police that her servant absconded on Saturday last, taking with him property consisting of gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 552 during her absence from the house for half an hour. A search is being made for the accused.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Grant Road, on view of the body of Balloo Ramjee, about forty years of age, a toddy seller, and an habitual drunkard. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy due to excessive drinking."

A DESERTER.—A European seaman, named Arthur Hodgkins, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Brebner, the Shipping Master of this port, with having deserted from the ship Oregon, of which he was an articled seaman. He was convicted and sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—A European, named Alexander Sheales, of the Royal Marines, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for resisting and assaulting the Police in the execution of their duty.—Three other Europeans, named George Basford, John Beaton and Robert Alexander, were fined Rs. 5 each by the same Magistrate, for disorderly behaviour in a public place.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 333 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 106 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 193 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 30 by military courts-martial, and 3 by naval courts-martial. Of the prisoners 290 were natives and the remaining 43 Europeans.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A cart driver, named Bapoo Peerjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for driving his bullock cart in a rash and negligent manner, thereby causing damage to a tram-car.—Another cart driver, named Hurry Govind, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for driving his cart on the Kalbadevie road in a rash and negligent manner.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 328 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 260 prisoners, including 14 women, of whom 29 were non-labour prisoners and 231 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 68 prisoners, including 6 women. Of these latter 32 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 36 from the Small Cause Court.

THE BAND CONVEYANCE FUND.—We have received on account of the Band Conveyance Fund, two sums in additon to those already published: from N.N.W. Rs. 5, and N. R. J. J. Rs. 5. The following names have been added to the list of subscribers:—Khanderao Chimanjee Bedenker, Esq., Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Esq., Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq., Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia, Esq., Rao Nana Morobe, and Dr. Rustomjee Merwanjee.

THEFT AT DHOBIE TALAO.—Some person appears to have forced an entrance into the residence of Sorabjee Shapoorjee, residing at Dhobie Talao, during his absence on Saturday, and from a tin-box, which was left in a cupboard, were extracted currency notes, cash, a gold ring, Government papers, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 735. Enquiries by the police are in progress, but no trace as yet has been found of the stolen property, or the thief.

THE MARKET AT KHETWADY.—During the last Mahomedan riot, when the Parsees were afraid to go for their daily bazaar supplies to the Null Bazaar market, a resident of Khetwady, Mr. Pestonjee Merjeebhoy Cooper, laid out a considerable sum of money in establishing a private market for the convenience of the Parsee residents in and about Khetwady. A correspondent now complains of the apathy of the Parsee residents of the locality who have left the market to suffer for want of support, thereby entailing a serious loss on the enterprising Zoroastrian who fitted it up for them at his own expense; and suggests to them the propriety of making their purchases at the market which, in a time of great need, was opened especially for their benefit.

A TESTIMONIAL INTERDICTED.—The attornies' clerks in Bombay had made every preparation for presenting yesterday to Mr L. A. Watkins, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, a silver cup and a shawl as a slight token of the esteem and respect entertained by them for him. It transpired, however, in the course of the day, to the great annoyance and disappointment of those who had got up the well deserved testimonial, that the Chief Justice had conveyed an intimation to Mr. Watkins, through Mr. Orr, the Prothonotary, that as a Government servant, he could not be allowed to receive the intended present. Some of the clerks met at the appointed time and separated after expressing to each other the disappointment which had most unexpectedly overtaken them.

THEFTS.—One Pascoal Joao was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of planks, the property of Government, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—A goldsmith named Suddasee Luximon, an old offender, was yesterday sentenced by the same Magistrate to an aggregate term of twelve months' hard labour in the Common Jail on being convicted of stealing a dhotur and a waistcoat belonging to two different parties who preferred separate charges against the prisoner. The following cases of theft were disposed of yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court:—Two Hindoos, named Owdia Luximon and Rama Kasseebah, were sentenced, the former to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail, and the latter to receive ten stripes with a rattan, for stealing a box containing four silver rings and Rs. 10 in cash, belonging to Rummee, woman.—Two juvenile thieves, named Tookooram Gonoo and Callish Bannia, were sentenced to receive four stripes each, the former for stealing annas 8 from Bhai, woman, and the latter for stealing a gold earring belonging to one Bunnia Jairam.—A Chinaman, named Akin Weeleem, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of stealing three feet of iron piping, the property of one Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE BOMBAY PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—An influential assembly met in the premises of the above school on last Saturday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Second Magistrate of Police, occupied the chair. Among the other gentlemen present there were Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee, Sorabjee Shapurjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Hormusjee Cursetjee Sakhlatwalla, Jehangir Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Byramjee Hormusjee Wadia, Jamsetjee Hormusjee Wadia, Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Jehangir Hormusjee Pantakki, Jehangeer Merwanjee Pleader, Drs. Rustomjee Badhurjee and Ardashir Jamshedjee, &c. Proceedings commenced by the head master, Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer, reading a report on the state and progress of the school for the last nine years, at the conclusion of which a number of young boys gave some recitations from English, Persian and Gujerattee poets, which greatly amused the audience. Sheth Framjee Nusserwanjee then distributed the prizes. This interesting ceremony being over, Mr. Dosabhoy made an eloquent speech, congratulating the school on its success and exhorting the rich scholars to keep pace with the times and qualify themselves for properly maintaining the privileges and discharging the responsibilities of their future position in society. The meeting then concluded by the head master thanking Messrs. Dosabhoy and Framjee Patel for their kindness in presiding and distributing the prizes respectively, and to the other gentlemen present for the interest they had evinced in the education of their sons.

THE FOREST CASE.—The Forest case still goes on and the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution has not yet been concluded. It comes on again before the Railway Magistrate to-day.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 24.

LORD MARK KERR, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, accompanied by Colonel Warden, returned to Poona by the train which reached this station at 6 P.M. on Saturday last.—*Id.*

CIVILIZATION.—We would ask the notice of the railway authorities to complaints made to us by lady passengers travelling in the second class reserved carriage, that they are put in with native ladies who some times sit down on the floor of the water closet and commit nuisances. High caste ladies will not sit on the seat, so that the ladies compartment is sometimes in such a state that European ladies have to gather their skirts about them, and the effluvia becomes very unpleasant before the journey is over. It would be well to have a reserved compartment for European ladies as they have on the E. I. Railway. We ask the question of our readers for referring to this subject, but lately we have had many complaints about the nuisance.—*Id.*

THE KURRACKWASLA WATER CASE.—A case of much interest to the community came on for hearing before the Cantonment Magistrate on Friday last. It seems that Captain Brain's bheestie has been in the habit of drawing water from the Sir Jamsetjee Fountain for more than a year and no one ever asked him either for a pass or to pay for the water, until Sunday, the 9th January, when, according to the statement of the bheestie, Hurry, the peon employed by Mr. Whiting, prevented him from filling the *pucksi*, and took away his *dohli*. No one interfered when Captain Braine came with his bullock and tied it under a tree in the compound, then, on Mr. Livingston's coming there, bullock and man were turned out of the compound. The peon said that he was told by his master to take away the *dhoi* and tie up the bullock. Captain Braine in evidence declared that his bheestie had been prevented from drawing water without a pass; that Mr. Whiting had refused to give a pass unless he paid the water rate; that he saw the bullock tied up under a tree in the compound close to the fountain; that, though he had been a year and a half in Poona, no one obstructed his bheestie in drawing water; that he never paid any fee to the Cantonment Department; that he had never seen any notice in the papers or near the fountain, but that Mr. Livingston had merely given his orders in a summary way. Other witnesses corroborated this evidence and the case was postponed until to-morrow. The public should feel obliged to Captain Braine for the trouble he is taking in bringing this question to the point. We shall now learn whether the Sir Jamsetjee Fountain is to be free to all as it has been for more than twenty years, or if all who draw water there are to pay the same rate as those who have the water taken into their compounds. The question is one of much interest, as Sir Jamsetjee gave the fountain to the community on condition of the water being free to all. The Kurrack wasla water is more convenient now than water from the Bund; but are the terms of the gift to be changed because the Kurrackwasla water is substituted for the Bund water? That is the question now at issue, and it must be settled whatever be the result of the case now under trial.—*Id.*

PROPOSED CHILDREN'S FETE.

THE Freemasons of Bombay decided at the Grand Lodge meeting on Saturday evening that they would give another entertainment to the children of the town after the plan of the very enjoyable and successful *fete* which took place last year. The *tamasha* will be held as before in the Masonic Hall and Garden, Cumballa Hill Road, and will be under the patronage of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, District Grand Master, E. C. and Captain Morland, Grand Master for India, S. C. The date has not yet been fixed, but will probably be about the 18th or 19th of next month. The programme will be a varied and amusing one, and will provide entertainment not only for the little ones, but also for any "children of a larger growth" who may attend. There will be "merry-go-rounds," "aunt Sallies," swings, jugglery, &c. &c. in the gardens, followed by tea, cakes, and sweets for the children, and the whole will conclude with a dance in the hall. Ladies are invited to accompany the children, but gentlemen will be admitted only by tickets, for which they must apply to the Grand Secretary, Mr. H. G. Rowell, Waverley Hotel. Those who desire to assist in the commendable effort to provide a pleasing entertainment for the children may forward subscriptions to Mr. Rowell, in whose hands the management of the affair has been placed.

THE SINGING PILGRIM.

MR. PHILIP PHILLIPS appeared last night before the Bombay public in the character of the Singing Pilgrim. The scene of his appearance was the Cowasjee Framjee Institute, where a large audience, principally Europeans, but including a few natives, assembled. Mr. Phillips' service is a copy in miniature that by which Messrs. Moody and Sankey recently attained so great a success in England, and as a copy it is fairly enough drawn, though, as is commonly the case with copies, decidedly inferior to the original. Mr. Phillips has a good voice and manages it with considerable skill, but neither in richness and purity of tone nor in dramatic effect does his singing equal Mr. Sankey's, while his prose discourse as compared with the bright and fervid oratory of Mr. Moody, is even more deficient. In fact, Mr. Phillips does not attempt a set harangue but merely introduces a short occasional address between his songs. The tunes he sings are almost all old familiar airs applied to new words, to which they are undoubtedly very appropriate. The subjects of the songs are various, one, for instance, treating of lying, and another of drunkenness and drunkards. In the latter, Mr. Phillips' English description does not tally with the Gujerattee. The defendant always signs "Damodhurdas." I have great suspicion as to whether this is a genuine document. It is not necessary to decide the question, but I may say I have great doubts about the genuineness of the document. The evidence of the defendant shows not only conclusively that he himself was not the applicant, but he also shows almost conclusively that there was another person who answered the description better than himself. It is conclusively proved that defendant never was a merchant, that he never lived at Mombadevi, and that he never was a shareholder to the Kurrackwasla Company. I am satisfied, therefore, that there was another Damodhurdas Runchordas living at Mombadevi, and a merchant who answers the description in the letter of application better than the defendant. The Court of Chancery no doubt intended to make the writer of the letter of application a contributory. Assuming, but not admitting, that the other Damodhur Runseed is the real applicant, how can the Court of Chancery make the defendant a contributory? As to the notices, they are addressed differently. The way in which the notices are addressed favours the supposition that there never was a real applicant. The Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction to put any person upon the list of contributories other than the applicant. (8 Beav. 529; 8 Jur. 1; 2 De G. & S. Ch. 501; and 16 Q. B., 735 were cases where the defendant was not an admitted shareholder.) My decision in this case does not in the slightest degree impugn the correctness of the decision of the Court of Chancery. That judgment, however, can only be enforced against the real Damodhur Runseed. (L. R., Exchcq. Ct., 345; L.R., 8 Chan. 700.) Now it seems to me that I have no power to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, there must be something else to give it jurisdiction. Acts applicable to England do not apply to India unless extended expressly or by necessary implication. (L R. Chan. App., 567; 5 Bom. H.C.R.; 8 L. R., Chan. Appeals, 502; L.R. 18 Exchcq., 347.) The April number for 10 Chan. Appeals, 327, shows that the Court will enquire into the propriety of making an order for substituted service. Having no desire to prevent the plaintiffs from recovering Rs. 16,000 from the real Damodhur, I find the third issue in the negative and for the defendant; first, in the negative and for the defendant; fourth, that the Court had no jurisdiction; and second, that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover. Decree for the defendant with costs.

From this decree the plaintiffs appealed on the following principal grounds:—1. That it appearing that the defendant had received copy of the order of the Court of Chancery of the 28th July 1870, together with the notice attached thereto, and did not appear in and said Court either to oppose the making of any order against him on the day mentioned in the said notice or at any other time, or to ask that his name should be taken off the list of contributories, the learned judge ought to have held that defendant was bound by the balance order of the 26th January 1871

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE AMENDED FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULAR.

A new set of instructions, based upon the following rules, has been approved by the Admiralty, for the guidance of commanders-in-chief and commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships, and will be issued in the place of the "suspended" Admiralty Circular:—

It is now laid down that when any person professing, or appearing to be a fugitive slave, seeks admission to one of Her Majesty's ships on the high seas, beyond the limit of territorial waters, and claims the protection of the British flag, the commanding officer is to bear in mind that, although Her Majesty's Government is desirous by every means in its power to remove or mitigate the evils of slavery, yet Her Majesty's ships are not intended for the reception of persons other than their officers and crew. A commanding officer is, therefore, to satisfy himself before receiving the fugitive on board that there is sufficient reason in the particular case for thus receiving him. In any case in which for reasons that may be deemed adequate a commanding officer shall have received a fugitive slave on board one of Her Majesty's ships, and have taken him under the protection of the British flag upon the high seas beyond the limit of territorial waters, he may be retained on board the ship, if he so desires, until he can be landed in some country for transferred to some other ship where his liberty will be recognised and respected. Within the territorial waters of a foreign State comanding officers of Her Majesty's ships are bound by the comity of nations, while maintaining the proper exemption of their ships from local jurisdiction, not to allow them to become a shelter for those who would be chargeable with the violation of the law of the place. If therefore, while one of Her Majesty's ships is within the territorial waters of a State where slavery exists, a person professing or appearing to be a fugitive slave seeks admission on board, the commanding officer is not empowered to receive him unless his life would be in manifest danger if he were not admitted into the ship. Should such a person be received in order to save him from danger he ought not to be permitted to continue on board after the danger is passed. But commanding officers are not to entertain any demand for the surrender of such person, or enter into any examination as to his status. If, while any of Her Majesty's ships are within the territorial waters of any chief or state in Arabia, or on the shores of the Persian Gulf, or on the East Coast of Africa, or in any island lying off Arabia, or off Zanzibar, Madagascar, and the Comoro Islands, any person should claim admission on board, and protection on the ground that he has been kept in a state of slavery contrary to treaties existing between Great Britain and such territory, he may be retained until the truth of his statement is examined into. In making this examination it is suggested that the nearest British consular authority should be communicated with and special reports are always to be made of fugitive slaves seeking refuge on board any of Her Majesty's ships.

INDIAN OPINION.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It would be hard to imagine an idler exercise than that in which some of our contemporaries have engaged when they reply to a young Hindoo gentleman who complains of the application of such epithets as "barbarous" and "barbaric" to India, and contrasts England, France, and Italy unfavourably with his own country. Such criticisms would not be noticed unless they came from a "native," but the real reason for attaching little or no value to them is, not that their author knows nothing of the European countries which he professes to have visited, but that he knows nothing, or next to nothing, of India. It may be taken for granted that the English Civil servant of two years' standing knows far more of the Indian Empire than the clever native lad who leaves his village for a Government College at Calcutta or Bombay, and after a year or two of assiduous cramming comes thence to London to compete for the Indian Civil Service or to be crammed for a call to the Bar. And, if there be one subject more than another on which a youth in this position should not be listened to, it is religion. He has himself violated one of the clearest precepts of his own system of belief by crossing the sea; so that, even if he could pr tend to any knowledge of the bulk of his own countrymen, he has cut himself off from all real sympathy with them. If the Hindoos of India are bound together by anything, it is by the most intense persuasion of the awful consequences of violating certain positive rules of conduct; and the Hindoo who on the threshold of life has disregarded one of the plainest of these has lost the solitary advantage which he might be supposed to possess over the English observer of India. If an English boy, after passing a Local Examination with credit, were to be converted to Roman Catholicism and go to Tahiti for a living, he would be about as good an authority on the social and religious future of England as is one of these Indian students on the state and prospects of his country. There is, of course, no harm in taking his opinions on English and European matters for what they are worth. The denationalized Hindoo naturally adopts the views of the "advanced" thinkers whom he meets in London; and some persons may find an interest in seeing their own discontent with things in general reflected in the contributions of a dark-skinned foreigner to the *Times*, just as Voltaire used to put his opinions into the mouth of a virtuous Brahmin or an enlightened Bonze. But Voltaire's Brahmin and Bonze were not much better acquainted with the East than are the young native gentlemen who write to the London newspapers.

The opinions of the natives of India are the opinions of something like two hundred millions of men, which ought to be a sufficient caution against accepting any general statement about them. But, whatever those opinions may be, we may be quite sure that they are altogether unlike those of native students at the Inns of Court or native candidates preparing for an Indian Civil Service Examination. It is as certain as anything well can be that, with the exception of a mere handful out of it, this enormous population cares nothing whatever about the demeanour of the British soldier, or the success or failure of the Christian missionaries in Southern India, or the relative merits of the "family system" or the "ryot system," which divide everybody to the chances of the struggle for existence. The classes with which the educated native has least in common—the classes which in some sense may be called aristocratic—include many thousands of persons who, but for the presence of the British Power, would be tearing one another like wolves in winter. The view entertained of the English Government by these persons may be unhesitatingly taken as summed up in the conviction that the English troops are irresistible. Some of them tried their chance in 1857, when the English Power was at the heaviest disadvantage to which a dominant minority was ever put, and they failed most miserably. Those of them alone survived who were a little wiser than the rest, and had some faint inkling of the strength and tenacity of their rulers. Among the multitudes which remain it is extremely doubtful whether there is anything like a public or general opinion about England or Englishmen. There are many millions of men in India who have not seen a white face more than once or twice in their lives, if they have seen it so often. Under such circumstances it never occurs to them to reason about their government as Englishmen or Frenchmen reason about ephemeral Ministries. The English Government is not in the eyes of the Indian population like Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet or Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, but rather like the abstract and impersonal power which is behind all Administrations, and which is independent of men and is much affected by measures. It is the force behind the law—the force which will bring a man to be hanged if he murders his neighbour, which will sell him up if he does not pay his taxes, which will decide his law suit if he has one, and which will feed him if there is a famine. When a serious attempt was made to raise this population into revolt, its authors did not talk to it about the "family system" or the incivility of the British soldier, but told it that the irresistible Government intended to force the fat of cows and pigs into everybody's mouth, so that everybody would become impure, and would probably burn in hell for countless ages. It was known that Englishmen eat cows and pigs; it was known that the English Government could do pretty nearly what it pleased; and to these elements of opinion the agents of disloyalty appealed, not quite irrationally, in 1857. The errors of calculation into which they fell were trivial as compared with the mistakes of a beef-eating Indian unbeliever who should try to repeat them by repeating British Political commonplaces.

These young English-speaking Hindoos are, as we have said, harmless enough in their imitative cleverness and simple vanity when they confine themselves to the columns of London newspapers. If they choose to reproach Englishmen, Italians, and Frenchmen with not having solved the problem of population, and to assert that their countrymen have disposed of it by the "family system," it is hardly material and rather unkind to reply that under the "family system" there are no reserves of capital or food, and that its fruits were lately seen in Orissa and Behar. But it is a grave question whether the representatives of the same class who are found in certain parts of India are equally innocuous. The manifest disloyalty of the native Indian press, written by exactly the same sort of persons as the gentleman who complains of being called barbarous and in very much the same spirit, is a subject on which our Indian friends can rarely be got to speak with seriousness. They say that it is written by lads fresh from the English colleges; that it reflects no opinions but theirs; that it is wholly without influence, and that no native newspaper has as many subscribers as the most pestilent ruffling or the most nearly moribund of English journals. Nevertheless, anybody who will read the extracts from native sheets which were printed at the end of a recent letter from the *Times'* correspondent with the Prince of Wales and will compare them with some similar extracts recently published in those columns will be forced to allow that the writers meant serious mischief, whether they could or could not bring it about. It is amusing to contrast their line of attack with that of the gentleman who has just been commanding the attention of our contemporaries. There was no pretence of philanthropy, but all the writers without exception tried to persuade the chiefs who assembled to meet the Prince at Bombay that they had somehow been insulted in the arrangements for their reception. This was really using the best weapon at their command, and if the blow was feeble there could be no doubt of the intention with which it was dealt. No Indian journalist could really have a motive consistent with loyalty to the British Government for trying to sting the sensitive vanity of an Indian noble. We have heard it said that there is advantage in learning from the native newspapers what the real grievances of the people are; and no doubt the extraordinary extracts which we lately published did seem to point to some genuine discontent with the conduct of the native police; but the number of paces which the Prince of Wales was instructed to advance in receiving a native grandee cannot have been a real grievance to a native of lower station. The habitual tone of the native Indian press seems to us, in short, a matter far too lightly treated by Indian authorities. The keenest English censor of English institutions looks forward to their being peacefully reformed, if at all; but native criticism on the British Indian Government as distinguished from its policy must mean revolution or nothing.

HER MAJESTY'S CHAMPION.

Our obituary column yesterday contained the name of a gentleman who, though not the possessor of a peerage or even of a baronetage, enjoyed a descendible title of higher note than most of our hereditary nobility—Mr. Henry Lionel Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Manor, Lincolnshire, "the Honourable Her Majesty's Champion," who died on Tuesday, in Redcliffe-road, South Kensington, at the early age of 42. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, whose death we recorded in these columns little more than two years ago, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of the Rev. Clement Madeley, vicar of Horncastle, Lincolnshire. He was born in 1833, and was educated at Eton. He was a magistrate for Lincolnshire, and a captain in the Lincolnshire Militia. He held the manor and patronage of Scrivelsby, which has been for centuries a feudal appendage of the office, which he inherited, by a female descent, from the ancient holders of both the one and the other, the Lords Marmyon or Marmion, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott. It appears that the estate and feudal manor of Scrivelsby was acquired by his ancestor, Sir John Dymok or Dymoke (grandson of Henry Dymok, living in the reign of Edward III.) by his marriage with Mary de Ludlow, sole heiress of Scrivelsby, whose mother was a daughter of Philip de Marmyon. Towards the close of the reign of Edward III. this Sir John Dymoke represented Lincolnshire in Parliament, along with one of the Marmyons, and he officiated at the coronation of Richard II. as "the King's Champion." He is the first person of whom it is historically recorded that he performed this knightly office; but, as it was in the virtue of the lordship of Scrivelsby that he officiated, there can be little doubt that he inherited the Championship from his wife's ancestors. His son, Sir Thomas, acted as Champion at the coronation of Henry IV., having been previously made a Knight of the Bath in the Tower of London, then, of course, one of the residences of the King and his Court. On this occasion, says Sir Bernard Burke, he officiated for his widowed mother, who, doubtless, held the manor of Scrivelsby by her title; and he again discharged the same duty at the coronation of Henry V. It would be neither interesting nor profitable to give here a full list of the members of the noble House of Dymoke who have ridden forth on horseback, glove in hand, in Westminster Hall, at the successive coronations of our Sovereigns of the rival Houses of York and Lancaster, or of the Tudor and Stuart lines. Enough to say that one Sir Thomas Dymoke, grandson of the first Champion of the family, met with a premature death on the scaffold in the reign of Edward IV., being suspected of Lancastrian tendencies, and that his son, afterwards a distinguished military commander in the wars in France, in spite of his tender years, officiated as Champion at the coronation of Richard III., and again at those of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. The heads and representatives of the Dymoke family during the next five or six reigns represented Lincolnshire in Parliament, married high-born heiresses, and rode forth in State in Westminster Hall as often as it was needful to do service on behalf of the Sovereign on his or her accession; and it is not a little remarkable that in no case was the loyalty of a Dymoke put to the test by being called on to officiate at a second coronation during the time when the nation was hovering in its attachment to the rival lines or rival Monarchs. The Championship, however, descended in 1820 to the grandfather of the gentleman just deceased, the Rev. John Dymoke, rector of Scrivelsby, whose elder brother, Lewis Dymoke, made an unsuccessful attempt before the House of Lords to claim the ancient barony of Marmyon as a feudal dignity. Being a clergyman, he could not well officiate in person at the coronation of George IV., but nominated as his deputy his eldest son, Henry, who, on the 19th of July, 1821, rode in a suit of full armour into the Hall of Westminster as Champion, supported on either side by the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Anglesey, as his mounted "esquires," and threw down the glove, challenging all gainsayers to come forth and maintain their counter-claim in single combat. An engraving of this scene is preserved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the time, and a fac-simile may be seen in the last-published volume of Cassell's "Old and New London." The scene at the coronation banquet is minutely and graphically described by Sir Walter Scott, who was present on the occasion, and who describes the ceremony at great length, and pays a compliment to the grace and dignity with which young Harry Dymoke fulfilled his duties, and the sensation which was caused by his appearance on his charger. As most of our readers are aware, the Whigs, in their zeal for retrenchment and reform, docked the coronation of King William IV., in 1831, of this ancient ceremony, and the like parsimony prevailed at the coronation of Her Majesty in 1838, not very long after which Mr. Dymoke received the honour of a baronetcy, which, however, became extinct at his death in 1865, when the office of "the Honourable Her Majesty's Champion" passed to his brother, the late Rev. John Dymoke, who died in 1873, leaving the "Championship" to his son, just deceased, the 19th Lord of Scrivelsby who has enjoyed that distinction.—*Times*, Dec. 31.

THE COLONEL OF THE BLUES.

(The World.)

To be Colonel of the Blues is to occupy a position of high social and military standing which has been filled by many of our most distinguished commanders. It brings in too the good round sum of 1,800*l.* per annum; so that even from a financial point of view the appointment is not to be despised. But not only does the Colonel of the Blues draw large pay; admission to the corps is eagerly sought by all rich young aristocrats and millionaires' sons who like the glitter of a soldier's life, but have an inveterate aversion to glittering in India or, what is even worse, in Irish quarters. A military career is all very well, think such, in the abstract; but in the concrete it is detestable where there are no clubs, no Rotten Row, no balls, no operas, in short, no society which a well-constituted mind can enjoy. Not that the young Blues are afraid of danger or shrink from hardship—indeed they seldom miss an opportunity of voluntarily incurring these—but they very frankly admit their horror of being bored. Consequently the Blues is a popular corps with the favourites of Fortune. The fact that no commissions are given, save on the recommendation of the colonel, is of itself sufficient to cause the latter to be looked upon by society as one to be flattered, caressed, and cultivated. Thanks also to a danger incurred by one of her Majesty's predecessors some two centuries ago, and which is never likely to repeat itself, the colonels of the three regiments of Household Cavalry in turn act as Gold-stick, and on occasions attend the Sovereign. He may therefore be termed one of the great officers of ceremonial, and constitutes a link between the army and the monarch. Formerly there was only one gold stick—we are here referring to the symbol of office, not to the office-holder himself—which each colonel, as he went out of waiting, handed over to his successor. Somehow or another, however, the stick, though as substantial as and much resembling that which is borne by an ambassador's footman on grand occasions, was never forthcoming when wanted. It was as frequently lost as a latch-key, and as often in the possession of the wrong person as rank, money, or power. King William IV., who piqued himself on knowledge of etiquette, was much disturbed at these constantly recurring contretemps, and assembling the three colonels, he, after a pompous exposition of his motives, handed over each of them a gold stick, which was to be retained till death or transfer to another regiment. This noteworthy act of military reform had the happiest results, and both the man and the stick have ever since been present when wanted.

Many very great personages and a few really distinguished soldiers have represented in this manner the army at court. The rule is that no one can be a Colonel of Household Cavalry unless he is a peer. Consequently, however distinguished a general may be, he has no chance of becoming Colonel of the Life Guards or Blues if his name has not at least the prefix of lord. If the eminent soldier and the peer can be combined in one person so much the better, but unnobled merit, however great, can never aspire to the gold stick. In fact, the latter corresponds in military with the Garter in civil life: no one ever gets either simply because he is a hero or a statesman. Fortunately for the reputation of the office—for it is rather a court than a military appointment—there always is to be found some behandled general who at least has lived a long time, and been frequently shot at; and not unfrequently the Army List contains some one who, in addition to being a personage and militarily a worn-out target, has played an important part at the head of an army. Such was Lord Strathnairn, the present Colonel-in-chief of the Blues.

Than Lord Strathbogie, as he is nicknamed, no one could be conceived better fitted for the post. Polished peer, gallant soldier, able general, and skilful diplomatist, he is the perfection of a Gold-stick. Indeed it would almost seem that he had been created expressly to hold it. Equally familiar with courts and camps, boudoirs and battle-fields, Lord Strathnairn possesses such wonderful adaptability that he has always been the round peg in the round hole. A mere soldier with bluff bearing and an obtrusive air of command would be out of place in the suave and courtly throng which surround the throne, while a mere carpet-knight would be ill at ease on active service. Lord Strathnairn is neither the one nor the other. Nature did much for him originally and when her handiwork began to get out of repair Art came to the rescue. Tall, upright, and big-chested, scarcely a cuirass in his regiment is sufficiently large for him. In short, he is like a splendid rain restored. No one too is more apt at turning existing resources to account and employing them to the fullest, carefully disguised economy. No longer active, he assumes statliness. Less quick at recalling names and faces than formerly, he utters bland generalities. Unable any longer to enthral any particular female heart, he aims now but at pleasing the sex generally. Once upon a time it was very different. Younger then, and able both to gratify his vanity and to further his fortunes by carefully disguised economy, he was a most assiduous and successful lover. He held a high position and dispensed much patronage, and both served the purpose of Cupid's shafts.

The censorious blamed him, but these were only found among the ugly women and the men who failed to convince him of their merit. They said that in the burning sands of Central Asia he had held not only military but social sway his conduct was demoralising, his attentions and his hospitality of a compromising nature. Envy, all envy. The circle in which he moved was not very strait-laced, while as to his compromising attentions he had artistic tastes, and was ever a true knight in his admiration of female beauty.

Lord Strathnairn was, perhaps, one of those who exaggerate a virtue till it becomes almost a vice, and like Hercules, Cæsar, Hoche, and other great commanders was occasionally indiscreetly marked in his admiration of female charms. Indeed, we admit that he was so; but what hero, save perhaps the subduer of Coffee Calcalli, has not yielded to the influence of women who possessed no legal claim on him? That he was at one time no anchorite we cannot deny; but lately he has made noble amends for past weakness. Both physically and morally he has braced himself up, and the entire Convocation of Canterbury could not have declaimed in the House of Lords more powerfully against the deteriorating effect on the mind of youth of such impurity as Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. His enemies say that he is not always sincere; but an insincere person is, after all, frequently only a person who seeks to please all with whom he comes in contact—an amiable fault this, surely, if it be a fault at all. We question much whether it can be laid to his charge, for he is notoriously a firm friend, if not a constant lover.

It is natural to him to combine the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. He was born, we are sure, with a polished manner, and suspect he will expire with as much politeness as Charles II. Foolish persons think that there is something shocking in courtesy under certain circumstances, and shudder at the stories of this blandness when ordering rebels in India to be blown away by scores from the mouths of guns. They actually complain that, on receiving a report that a holocaust of victims had been offered up, he acknowledged the information with a courteous 'A thousand thanks,' uttered as if he were expressing gratitude to a person who had picked up his handkerchief. For our own part we cannot see why a necessary act of severity should not be carried out with good breeding. The butcher Duke of Cumberland sent poor Highlanders to death after Culloden with brutal coarseness. Had they been condemned in polished terms and tones, their fate would have been robbed of half its sting. A true gentleman is always calm and polite. It is only your snob who gives way to vulgar emotions and forgets the courtesies of life at exciting moments. Lord Strathnairn *is* a true gentleman, and never loses sight of what is due to himself. There is no *ton de garnison* about him. He does not carry the warrior into the drawing-room, nor the courtier on to the parade-ground. He recollects what Shakespeare has said about man playing many parts, and always plays the right part on the right stage, and every part easily. In addition he is, as we have said, a steadfast friend to the few whom he considers worthy of his friendship, and he no longer stands in the way of any save those who aspire to succeed him as Colonel of the Blues, or who expect that he will bequeath some of his money to them.

THE NORTH GATE OF PERSIA.

(From the Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent.)

TEHRAN, Nov. 3.

ANY fatigues encountered on a journey to Pekin or Yokohama must be slight compared with those of the overland journey to Tehran. The easiest route is that we have followed—down the Volga to Astrakhan, and thence to Baku on the Caspian, and so onwards to Enzelli, the first Persian port at the southern extremity of that sea. But when I call Enzelli a port I am wrong. It is a miasmatic snare on the southern shore of the Caspian, where nothing is certain except that the unaccustomed resident will be stricken with swamp fever. It is, however, always doubtful if the victim can arrive there. Anybody may take a ticket by the boats of the Russian Caucasus and Mercury Company for Enzelli; but if the wind should be north north-east not all the power of Shah or Czar can enable you to land. Possibly it is for a fair wind that the Persians are praying as we approach Enzelli; there is hardly a man of the score or so upon the afterdeck who has not, either in a bag hung round his neck or hidden in the top of his tall, brimless hat, a circular lump of sacred clay about the size of four half crowns, taken from near the tomb of Hussein (grandson of Mohammed), at Kerbela. Upon this each man presses his forehead in prayer, and one who is not possessed of such precious fruit of the pilgrimage borrows the treasure from a *compagnon de voyage*, and makes his devotions with his face, of course, towards the holy place, while the previous supplicant is making the sugary tea water, which is the Persian drink and poor in Persia seem to prefer to any other drink.

Those weary with the *mal-de-mer*, however, for which the Caspian offers much opportunity, approach with gladness the shore at Enzelli, when there comes through the cabin-windows a Babel of screams and shouts mingled with the cracking of wood as the surfboats are dashed by the waves against each other and against the steamship. With what skill, as the frail craft crunch together, the half-naked rowers avoid tumbling into the sea or inflicting injury to their hands and arms! "Son of a dog!" screams a melon-seller with nothing on him except a skull cap of many colours, a beard dyed in the hue of henné, and round three sides, for a width of about 7ft. divans of Khorassan felts nearly an inch thick. These were the only articles of furniture in-the whole of the palace. Our bed-room, which was that of his Majesty, left nothing to be desired in point of size, and if the Shah is content to have no look or fastening to his door it might be presumption in us to require one. It is empty as a barn before harvest, and the floor is made of worn-out concrete, so that as one walks across the room the footfall raises clouds of dust. But we must not look a gift horse in the mouth; our carpets are spread on the broken floor, and soon a servant appears with a large tray covered with immense and delicious water-melons, with which we pleasantly, trifle, *en attendant* refreshments of a more serious kind.

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